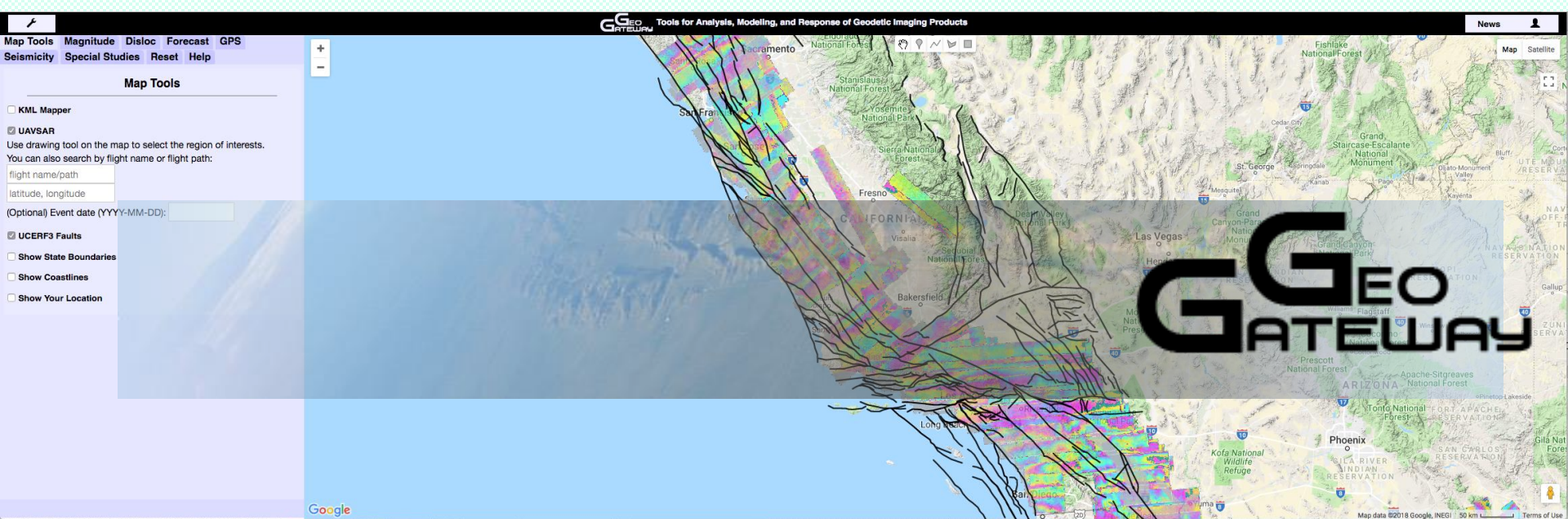


Displaying Multiple Data Types in the GeoGateway Public Mapping System

Including a System for Rapid Surface Fracture Detection in Raw and Unwrapped Radar Interferograms



Jay Parker, Andrea Donnellan

Jet Propulsion Laboratory/California Institute of Technology

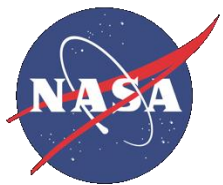
Marlon Pierce, Jun Wang

Indiana University

With thanks to NASA programs:

Advanced Information Systems Technologies, Earth Surface and Interior

Applications of Geodetic Imaging, Decision Support Through Earth Science Research Results



Topics

- Background: Measuring deformation, fault network slip.
- Components of GeoGateway maps.
- Useful combinations for investigating seismic events
- Measuring slip from raw interferograms (complex conjugate)
- Gradients (slip) from areas that didn't unwrap:
 - Brawley
 - Napa



Measuring slip: first, measure fine-resolution deformation.

UAVSAR Pod On Gulfstream III:

Gulfstream 3 semi-piloted aircraft

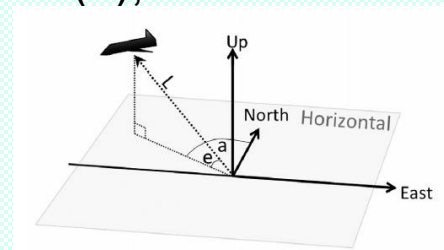


- Radar for studying earth processes
- Repeat visit → landscape *change* image
- Fine-resolution: 7 m pixel size:
- >120 Megapixel images
- Sensitive: sees <1 cm surface fault slip
- For true strike slip $D = 100\text{mm}$, reduce by

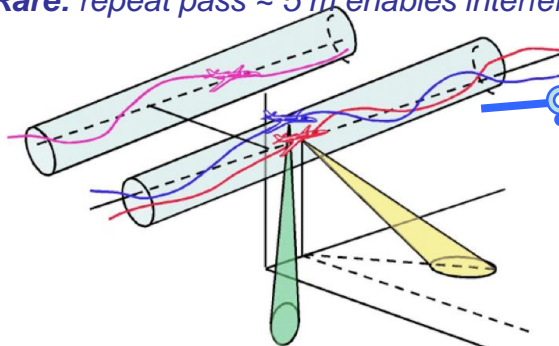
$$D_{\text{LOS}} = D \cos(a - s) \cos(e), \sim 50 \text{ mm}$$



*One day on Global Hawk
or other drone?*



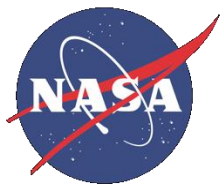
Rare: repeat pass ~ 5 m enables interferometry)



*UAVSAR looks to the side
about 20 to 70 degrees:
Elevation angle "e"*

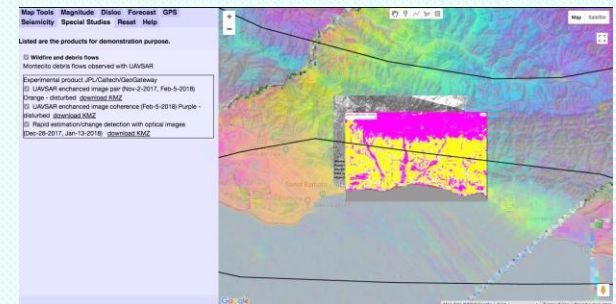
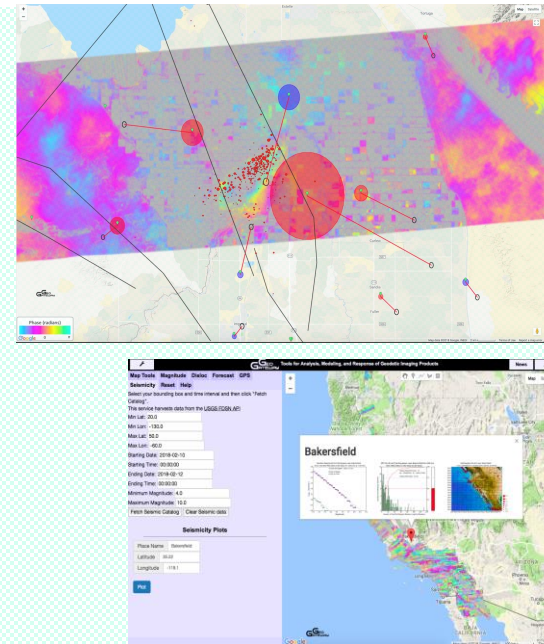
Repeat Pass Interferometry:

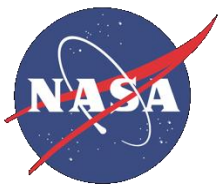
- Surface deformation, mapped into
- Elevation Φ_{el} , azimuth θ_{Az} (Line-Of-Sight)
- $$S_{\text{Proj}} = S \cos(\Phi_{el}) \cos(\theta_{Az} - \theta_{\text{Strike}})$$
- Herein, "Slip" refers to this projected slip S_{Proj}



GeoGateway map products

- UAVSAR
- GNSS time series, products
- Seismicity
- Scaling relations (GR-filling)
- UCERF-3 faults (California)
- *Any kmz overlay*
- Sentinel 1 InSAR (experimental)
- Polarimetry-derived products (experimental)
- User location
- User location
- (notecards, ratings)

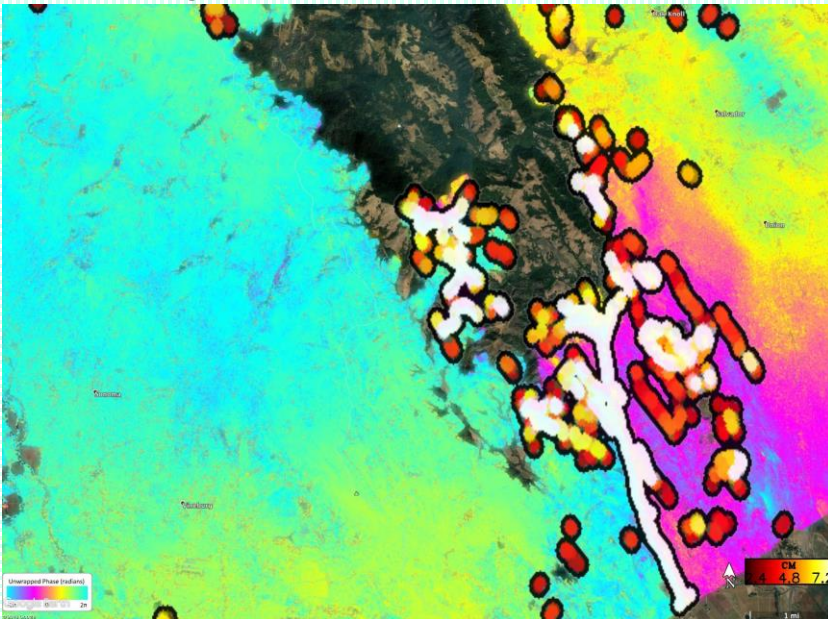




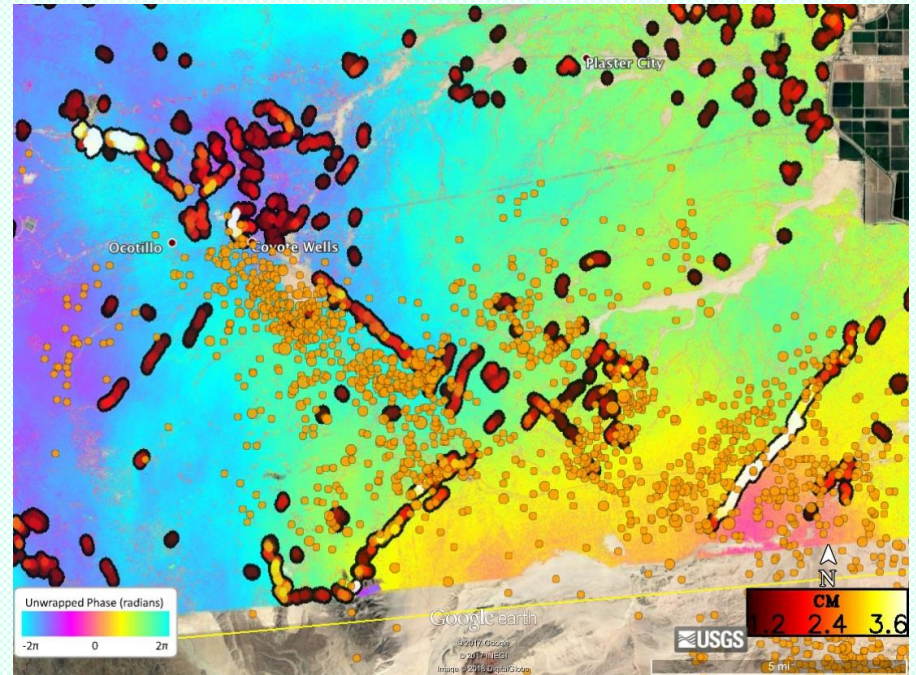
GeoGateway map products

- Overlaying products:

*South Napa 2014; coseismic
Interferogram, slip*



*El Mayor Cucahpah, 2010;
coseismic + June aftershocks
Interferogram, slip, seismicity*



Phase unwrapping failure creates a hole.

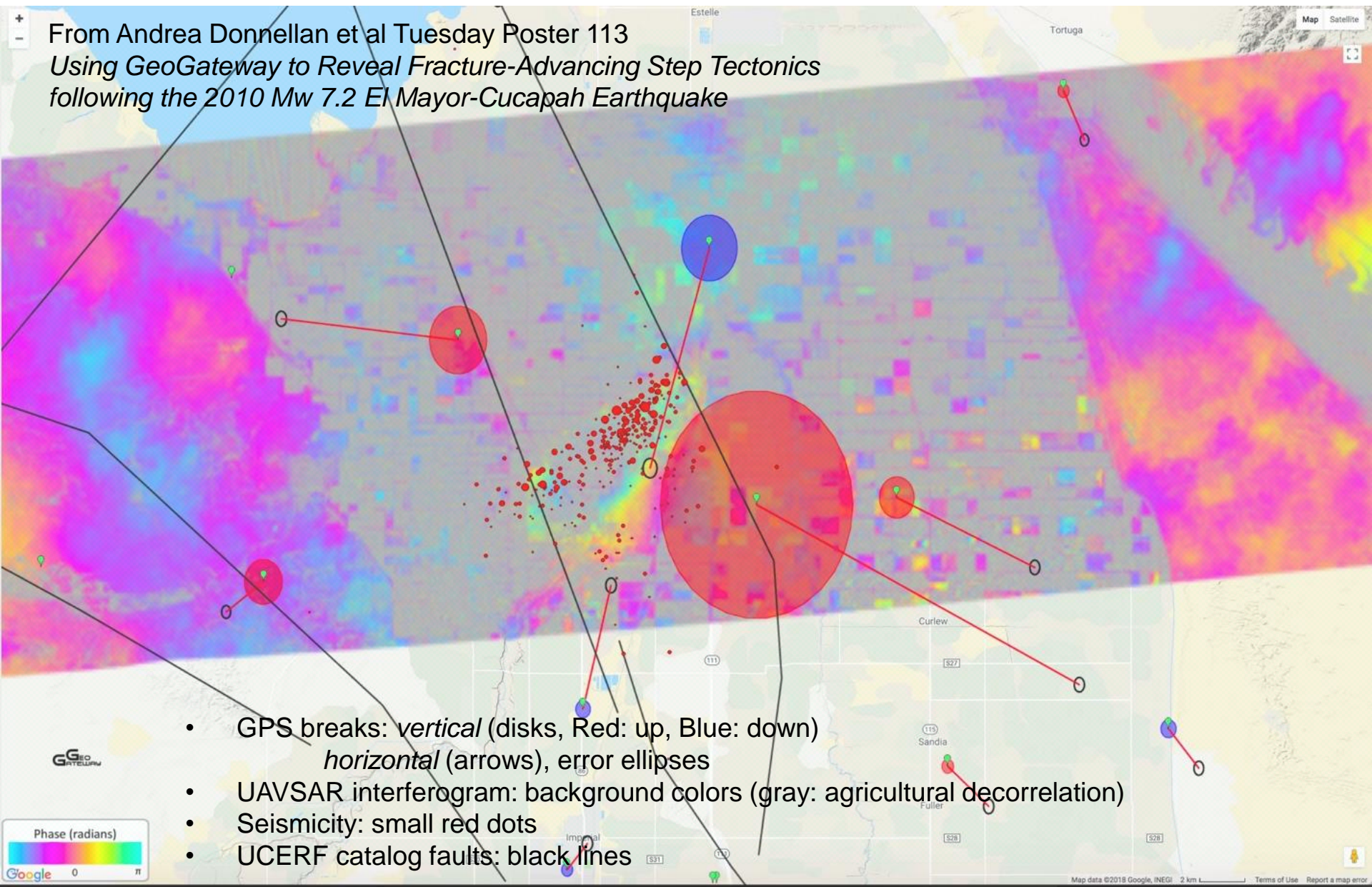


Overlaying GeoGateway map products

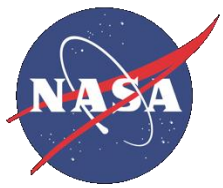
Brawley Swarm 2012: UAVSAR, GPS, Seismicity, Faults

From Andrea Donnellan et al Tuesday Poster 113

Using GeoGateway to Reveal Fracture-Advancing Step Tectonics following the 2010 Mw 7.2 El Mayor-Cucapah Earthquake

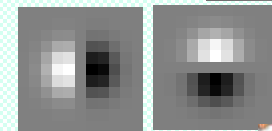
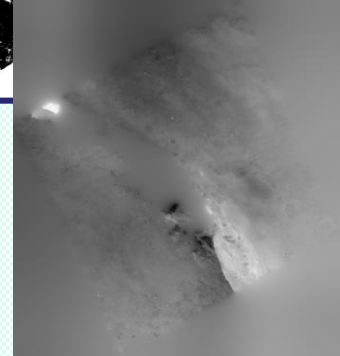
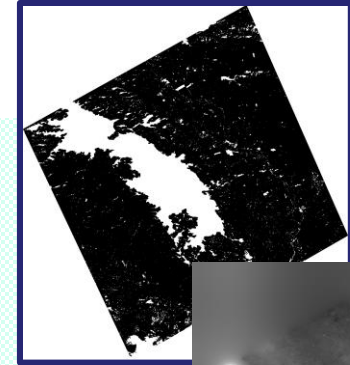


- GPS breaks: vertical (disks, Red: up, Blue: down) horizontal (arrows), error ellipses
- UAVSAR interferogram: background colors (gray: agricultural decorrelation)
- Seismicity: small red dots
- UCERF catalog faults: black lines

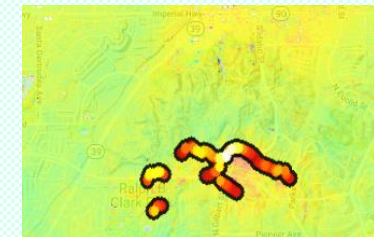
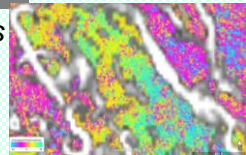


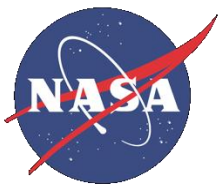
Surface Fracture Process

- 0) Identify bad pixels; fill with smooth phase values (no jumps). **0alt) Complex:** treat values, not phase
- 1) Canny detection: MaxGradient, deduplication, connection bias (hysteresis)
- **1alt) Complex**->phase gradient (diff) / $\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}$
- 2) Sense of slip: **GxL**
- 3) Fit sigmoids (S,W) to close local cross sections **3alt) Complex:** Fit sigmoid differences to $\sqrt{C_0^2 + C_n^2}$
- 4) Generate “worm plots”, fracture tables:



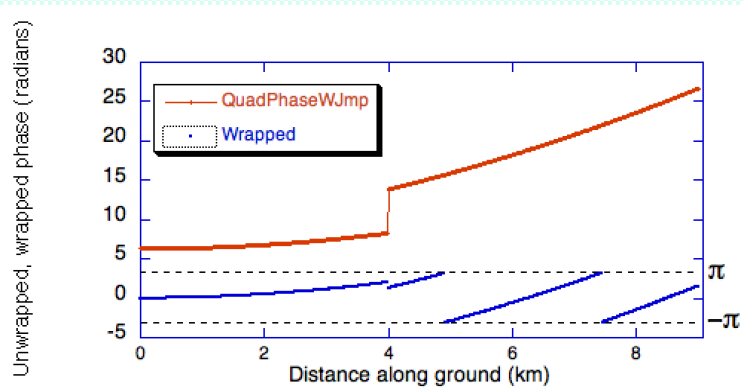
Gradient operators





Phase gradient for raw interferograms

- A raw interferogram is a complex-valued array of georeferenced samples.
- Complex angle is phase, ~deformation, but cycles within $-\pi$ to π .
- Phase unwrapping removes these jumps, but often fails, leaving holes or worse.
- Direct difference-based gradients on complex angle: large spurious contours
- Instead of angle difference, use angle of conjugate product
- Shown: 173 day EMC UAVSAR interferogram phase (complex interferogram angle), color; and
- Grayscale overlay magnitude of gradient computed three ways



Gradient of unwrapped phase:



YUHA FAULT

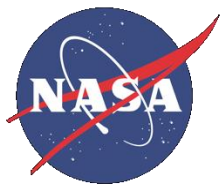
Gradient of complex angle:



Angle of unwrapped product:

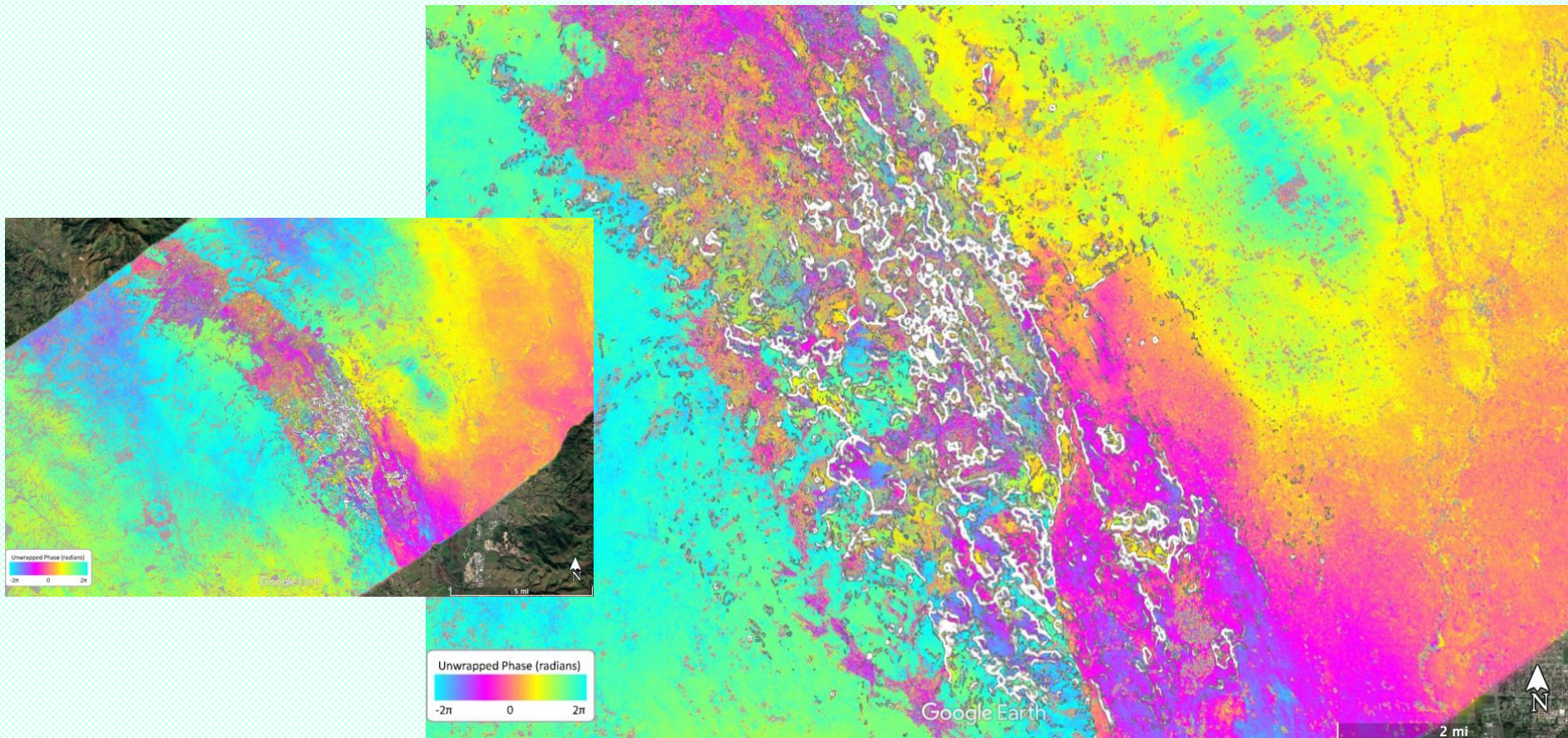


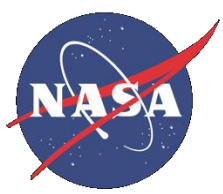
CYCLE JUMP



Magnitude Phase Gradient, Conjugate Product

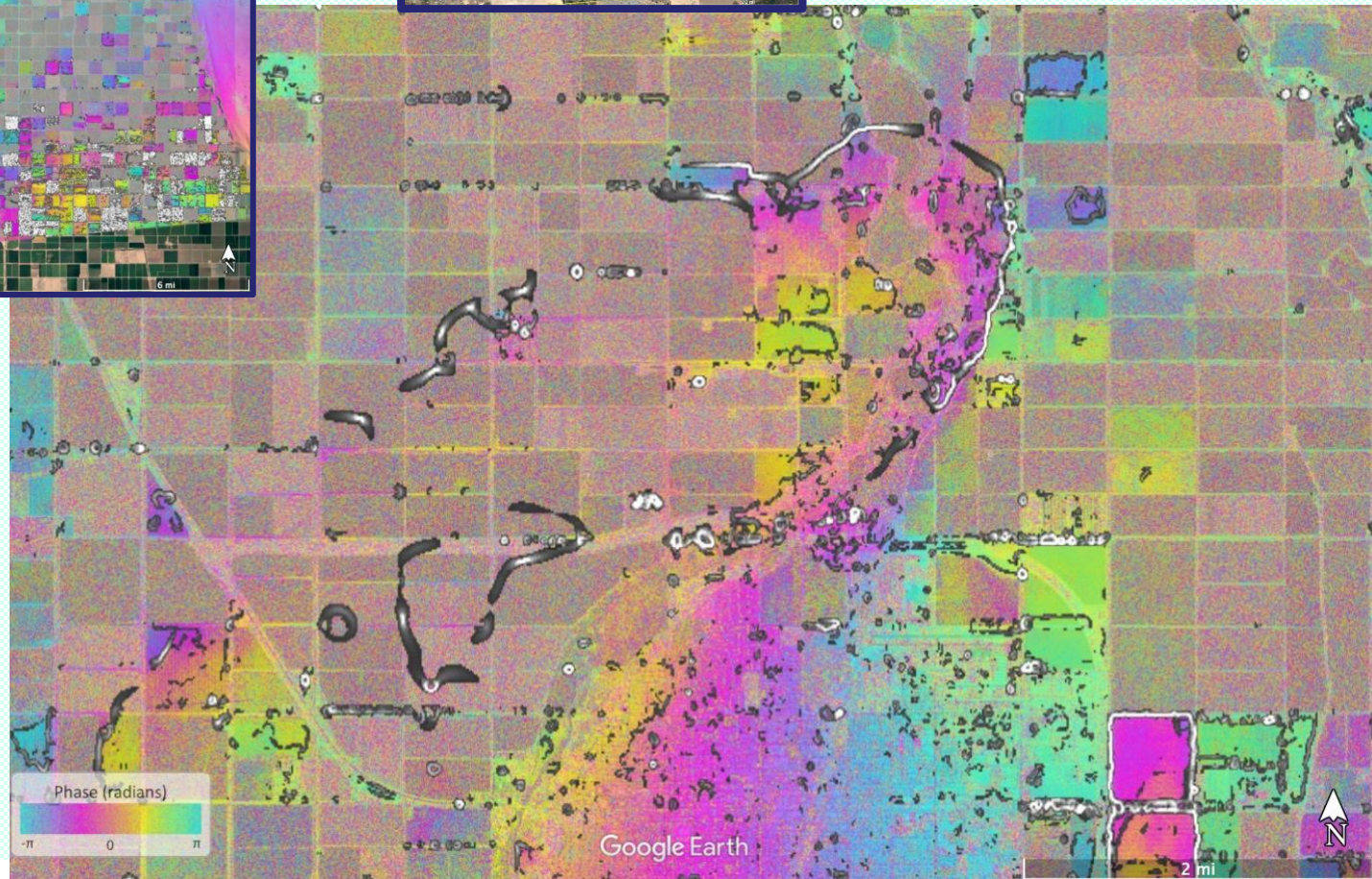
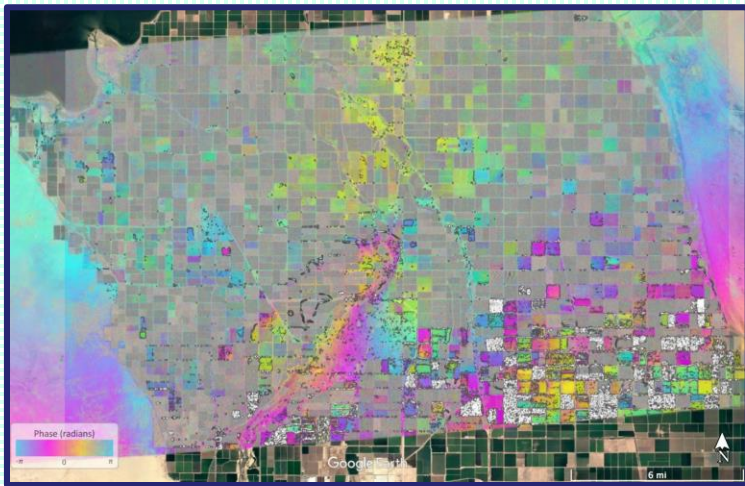
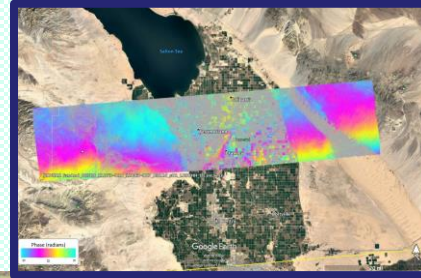
- Napa (spans quake)

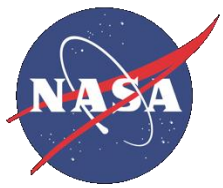




Magnitude Phase Gradient, Conjugate Product

- Brawley (spans swarm)





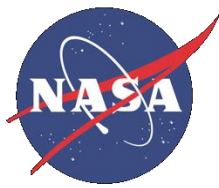
Next Steps, Conclusions

Next Steps

- Tablulate slip parameters for raw interferograms.
- Fully integrate into GeoGateway.

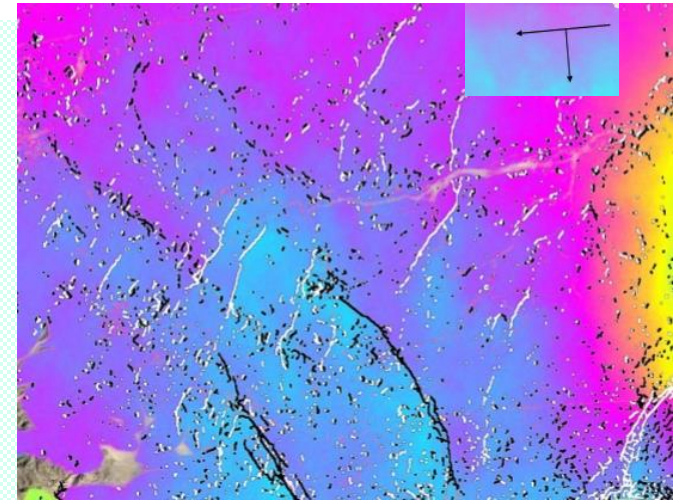
Conclusions

- With KML tool and seismicity overlay, GeoGateway provides publication-quality images.
- Raw interferogram slip extraction from conjugate product
- Complex method roughly doubles areas of interest.

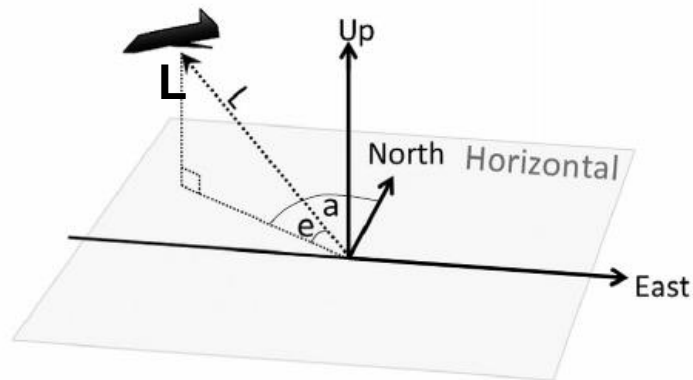


PseudoMechanism: Ocotillo

- Radar sees rupture as a value jump across a line
- One side moves closer, one side farther
- Gradient **G** direction shows which moved closer
- Sign of **G** x **L**:
 - + **white** pseudo left lateral (pLL)
 - - **black** pseudo right lateral (pRL)
 - (*but could have vertical part*)

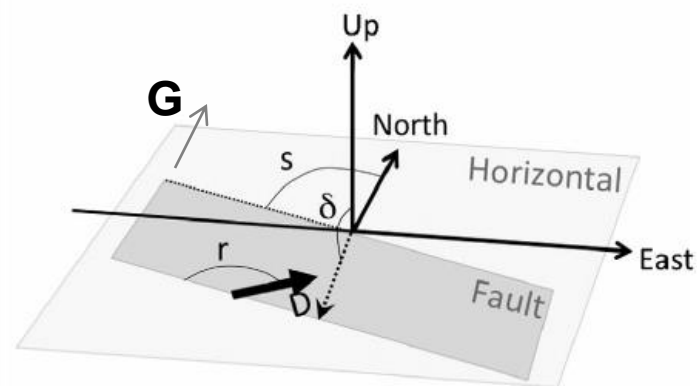


UAVSAR Parameters

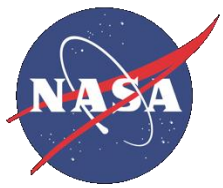


e = elevation from horizontal to sensor
a = azimuth from ground point to sensor (clockwise from north)
L = line of sight motion of ground point to sensor

Fault Parameters

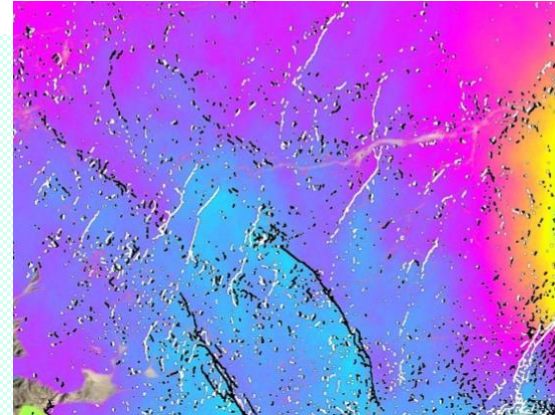


s = strike (clockwise from north)
δ = dip
r = rake
D = displacement



Why map secondary faults?

- Science:
 - strain partitioning
 - tectonic fabric
 - (width) field survey “miss”
- Society:
 - Safety - conform to Alquist-Priolo laws
 - Hazard to man-made structures:
 - Dams
 - Pipelines
 - Roads, runways
 - Buildings
 - Bridges
 - Aqueducts
 - Industrial fuel tank farms



<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs>



How to automatically map: width, slip: from Napa sample

- Gradient across fault
- Simulated (Okada elastic half-space)
- Varying fault top (locked above this), 0-500m for $dx = 200\text{m}$
- Sum across width \rightarrow consistent total slip
- Width: how? Currently by slope ratio threshold (left)

